Alabama Reporter.

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IS
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ALL JOB WORK—CASH.

ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 20.

MR. THOS. S. SMITH of Sylacogga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the county.
Feb. 18th 1862. L. S. WHITE

The Selma Raiders Again.

The raiders left Selma for Montgomery over a week ago, Montgomery was evacuated on Wednesday last, and occupied by the Yankees shortly after. A detachment of them were reported at Wetumpka. Rumor says they have left Montgomery in the direction of Columbus, Ga. We have not heard the particulars of the occupation by the enemy of Montgomery. We fear that our [illegible] State house is in [illegible]. Judging from their conduct in Selma, the probability is, that Montgomery has been burned and plundered. It is the most destructive raid that has occurred since the war began. We are informed that they sweep and desolate the country they pass over. It is to be hoped that they may be checked before they reach Columbus.

It is reported and believed that Mobile is in the hands of the enemy. It is said that all the Government stores, etc., were removed to Mississippi previous to the evacuation.

Col. Mellon has received dispatches stating that the Federals left Montgomery Friday evening, the 16th inst., going up the railroad in the direction of Columbus, Georgia.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Lieut. A. C. Wheeler, of the 31st Ala., and Capt. D. C. McCain of the 30th Ala. They have been sent home to get up absentees and deserters. See their Cards in another column.

A daughter of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, who has been attending school at Louisville, Kentucky, is to be sent through the lines to her father.

Colonel Will Faulkner of the 12th Kentucky was recently killed near Dresden, Tennessee, by two deserters from his command.

The wants of nature even when nature is refined by education are few and simple but the wants of pride and self-love are insatiable.

Recipe for a Happy Home.—Six things are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lightened up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except a blessing from above.

Something of a sea monster has been caught off the Florida coast, near Punta Rosa. He is called the "Devil Fish," and is described as having a body nineteen feet long and the same number of feet in width with a space between the eyes of four feet five inches, a mouth three and a half feet long, and wide enough to swallow a canoe. The whole of him weighs three thousand pounds.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. J. Gooch, Mr. W. H. Kirksey, of the 51st Cavalry, to Miss Amanda W. Groce, daughter of Dr. B. W. Groce.

"I saw two clouds at morning
Tinged by the rising sun,
And in the dawn they floated on
And mingled into one."

MARRIED—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. A. Cook, Capt. Robert McKibbon, of the 51st Ala. to Miss Julia J. Cook.

"Love is the strongest cord that binds
Devoted hearts together;
Each to the other it so [illegible]
That naught but death can sever.

DIED—At his residence, near Eastaboga, Talladega county, on Sunday morning last Mr Isaac Kirksey.—Mr. Kirksey was one among the oldest citizens of this county. He was a good citizen, and clever man. *Peace to his ashes.*

NOTICE.
Alabama & Tenn. Rivers Railroad.

THERE will be a Train running from Montevallo to Blue Mountain on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return the alternate days.

Train leave Blue Mountain 6.00 A. M. Arrive at Montevallo 1.45 P. M.

Leave Montevallo 10.00 A. M. Arrive at Blue Mountain 6.30 P. M.
By order of Ass't Sup't.
H. L. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
April 18th, 1865-3t

List of prisoners of Hardie's Battalion of cavalry, captured at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865:

Lt. W Carpenter, Company D.
Sergt George Sublett company D.
Corporal Carter Bozzer, company D.
Private J C Caperton, J Z Dickey, Wm McMurty, Jas Wright, Sam Hollingsworth, W T Camp, M A Burt, O R Carnth, J R Treadway, J R Young, Lee Wynn—of company D.

Lt. James Hargate, Lt. Eli Jones, Sergt. Jackson Phillips, Privates, E H Bradford, D T Bowman, D. A. Carey, J B Humphries, J C Hazlemed, W L Isaacs, Jas Mise, J C [illegible], J A Smith, G W Simpson, [illegible] company C.

[illegible] company B.

Lt W N Braden, Lt H C Hinton, Sergt W Allen, Privates Jas Bigelow, [illegible] Crow, W T George, Jno Hooper, Lindsey Newbourn, W T Peeples, Geo Reynolds, J R Summers, J M Shuter, Robt. Oldham, Robt. Swage, A J Tabor, T R Vann,—of company G.

James Thompson, Silas Adams, Patrick Foy, A. Merrite—of 5th Alabama cavalry.

W H Gardner, and Lt. Henry Burt, David Cranwell—of Adams' Escort.

T L Isbell, W G T Hubbs, Arsenal Battery.

Lt. John Donohoo, was killed.

The foregoing was sent us by Maj Hardie, who is a prisoner. He says the boys all fought like veterans.

N Patterson, Co F, 10th ala cavalry.
Jos R Singleton, I, Ky cavalry.
Bob't Patton, Gen. Adam's escort, died April 7.
U A Sandlin, Roddy's escort.
J G Wright, D, 5th ala cavalry.
Lorenzo Love, citizen.
James Nicholson, B, 4th ala cavalry.
W H Morris, I, 8th & 12th Ky cavalry.
W H Ford, B, 7th Miss cav.
J B Harrison, citizen
Pinckny Roberts, B, Noneland's cav.
J Y Marsale, B, Steward's battalion.
Ben McGehee, G, 7th Miss cav.
J H Smith, citizen.
[illegible], E, 4th ala cav.
J C Wade, Davenport's bat. cav.
G W Haynes, C, 1st Miss cav.
W H Allen, C, 11th " "
Thos Priest, Gen Forrest's escort.
J J Hunter, Sgt, F, 1st Miss cav.
P J Spen, D, 10th ala cav.
E O Chafer, citizen.
W H Day, Armstrong's escort.
Alf. Bland, city reserves.
J W Williams, F, 1st Miss cav.
J H Greene, H, " " "
J L Cain, O S, " " "
J Orealt, G, 2nd " "
S L Neely, K, 1st Lt., " "
A M Lackey, Sgt, E, 5th Miss cav.
A Roldon, R, 5th ala cav.
[illegible] Johnson, A, 7th Miss cav.
Joe Eilard, G, 1st " "
J N Philpot, H, 1st " "
J H Pierce, G, " " "
H W Manes, H, " " "
J M Johnson, K, " " "
Mar Darden, A, 7th " "
J D Callis, G, " " "
G W Brooks, Crews's Battery.
J T Minter, D, 1st Miss cav.
J J S Smith, F, 1st Lieut. 1st Miss.
J H Johnson, D, 7th Miss cav.
T Woods, Forrest's escort.
J P Watkins, 2d Lieut. Adams' escort.
A W Allesby, Capt county reserves—died 7th April.
N G Hill, 2d Lt Adams' escort.
A A Fant, T, 1st Miss cav.
B F Fitzgerald, K, 7th Miss.
B E Willis, B, 4th ala cav.
A Panell, C, county reserves.
B T Cole, B, 7th Miss cav.
L Wetherall Lt E, 11th Miss cav.
B J Irwin, 1st ala reserves.
W J Warren, Stewart's battalion.
J A Gunter, D, 7th Miss cav.—Died April 8th.
Dick Cole, 2d Miss cav.—died April 2.
Henry Tabor, U, 1st Miss cav.
J W Nesbit, K, 7th " "

List of captured from various other commands.

McWilliams W R, Roddy's Escort; Noah J. A. Davenport's Battalion; Bradford James M. Taylor W A., Dilbeck J D,—1st Miss. Cav.; Anderson Frank P. 2d [illegible] 7th Kentucky Cavalry; Fuller W H., 7th Miss. Cavalry; Polk Rufus J., Lt. Gen. Armstrong's Staff, also Brothe, Howard J. Capt. and of Armstrongs Staff; Rennis James A. Adj't 8th Ky. Cav. Harrison John S. 7th Miss. Rivers W G., Christain W J., Adams' Escort; Morrison Franklin E, 1st Miss. Cavalry; Yarlofough David A., Roddy's Escort; Newton Jackson, 1st Miss. Cav.; Farrow Henry R., Lt. Crew's Battery, Davis Wm H. Denton John F, Wesler Francis M., 7th Miss. Cav.; Buckley James W., Hunter H. M., Hunter Chas N., Shelley Archibald N. 1st Miss. Cav.; Frazier S W. Lieut. 11th Mississippi Cav.; Ward James P. 7th Miss. Cav.; Pool Joshua, Darden's Battery, Pitts James M, Rhew James T, High James P. 1st Miss. Cav.; Dedmon Joseph, Crew's Battery; Morton Isaac W 8th Ky Cav.; Stevens Thomas M., Tdomas Adrian, 7th Miss. Cav.; Sanders Robert G, 1st Miss. Cav.; Lauder Thos. C. Lt. Col. 43d Ala.; Barr John, Capt. [illegible] Ala. Cav.; Williamson W. & [illegible]; Lesley Wesley J., Anderson [illegible] Thomas F., Baker G A, 1st Miss. Cav.; Knight M. G., Cornelius [illegible] 7th Miss. Cav.; Monks Little R., Parsons Robert, Roddy's Reserves; Golpsby Reube, L. Stewart's Batt. Cav. Holland James Moore's Reserves.

Confederate Officers in the North.

Correspondence Mont. Mail.]

Mr. Editor: The following is a partial list of Confederate officers who were confined at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, when we left, March 13th, 1865. They were all well and hoped soon to be sent South for exchange:

Capt J M Cary, 1st Ala art.
[illegible]
Lieut N J Smith, " " "
" F S Ferguson, " " "
" Wm Knox, jr " " "
" A A Alston, " " "
" C L B Collins, 21st Ala regt
" Wm H Beers, " " "
" Wm C Hallanquist, 1st Ala art
" F M Gordon, 15th Confed cav.
Capt J V Galliward, Eng corps
" A J Booty, 10th Texas cav
Lieut T B Lloyd, " " "
Capt T B Trezevant, A A G
Brig Gen W C Anderson, Fla militia
Capt W B Jones, " "
Col A Jackson, jr, 1st Tenn heavy art
Capt J M Johnson, " " "
Lieut R R Harris, 1st Tenn art
" P R Cousins, " " "
" R M Howell, " " "
" D M Upton, " " "
Capt J G Cowan, Ord officer
" Henry Gentler, La cav
Lieut James Busby, " "
" H C Allen, " "
do R S Truth, do do
do W R Ripley do do
Capt A Addison A Q M La cav
Lieut W H Wheat La cav
do H J Wheat do do
do R W Greenwell do
Capt A H Baker 15th Ark inf
do S N Roath Sig corps
do John W Addison 16th La inf
Lieut J L Craven 17th Ark inf
do James Battle A D C
Capt Dick Gale C S N
Lieut J K Goulden La cav

The following named officers were confined in Fort Lafayette, up to the 13th of March, at which time they were supposed to have been sent to Fort Delaware:

Brig Gen R L Page
Capt R T Taom A I G
do C H Smith A A G
do J A Taylor A D C
do W B Hughes 1st Ala art
Lieut O'Austin do do do
Capt John F Cothran 21st Ala regt
Lieut — Whitehead 1st Tenn h'vy art
Major E B Pendleton C S
do H F Springer Q M
Lieut W E Warren 7th Ala cav
do W E Wilkinson La cav
do J S Bland do do

By publishing the above, you will confer a favor on the friends of the prisoners.
Lieut. G. O. B. and H. M. G.

Great Mortality of Spanish Soldiers in St. Domingo.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald writing on the 18th of February, says:

We have been for a considerable time without news from St. Domingo, probably because everything is quiet here, in expectation of the speedy abandonment of the Island by the Spanish Government. As an instance of hopelessness of a struggle, in which by far the most terrible foe is the climate of the country, I would mention that a regiment which has been there since the commencement of the war, eighteen months ago, and which left Havana with nine hundred men rank and file, returned the week before last with only fourteen survivors out of the number. The officers did not suffer in proportion and was much more fortunate, 'since' only seven have perished. This unfortunate regiment owes its annihilation entirely to the climate, the casualties of the field being but a fraction.

With such an example before their eyes the advisers of her Catholic Majesty must be convinced that they cannot [illegible] the inter sts of Spain [illegible] by withdrawing the army at once from so fearful pesthole as an untenable colony.

Tom Hood said that when he was a young man he couldn't wink at a girl but she took it for an offer of marriage. The consequence was, a great many of the girls got hood winked.

An Irishman going to market met a farmer with an owl.

"Say, mister, what'll yer take for yer big-eyed turkey?"

"'Tis an owl," replied the astonished farmer.

"Niver a bit do I care whether it's ould or young—price the bird!"

From the (Richmond) Sentinel.]

Synopsis of the New Tax Law.

The tax law of the present session imposes for the year 1865, taxes as follows:

1. Upon the value of all property, real and personal, not expressly exempted or taxed at a different rate, eight per cent. The property to be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860. The property and assets of corporations, associations, and joint stock companies, whether incorporated or not, taxed in the same manner [illegible] to be paid by the corporations or joint stock companies. Banks not to be taxed on deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others.—Stocks or shares in corporations, associations or joint stock companies not to be taxed as property, but the dividends to be taxed as income.

2. Upon the amount of all gold or silver coin, and upon the amount of all moneys held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, promissory notes, rights, credits and securities payable in foreign countries, and upon the specie value of all gold dust, or gold and silver bullion, twenty per cent.

3. Upon the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in 1860, ten per cent.

4. Upon the amount of all moneys except those held abroad, bank bills, Treasury notes, and other paper issued as currency, on hand or on deposit on the day of the approval of the act, five per cent.

5. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, except those held abroad, five per cent. Bonds and stocks issued by the Confederate States or any State, and all loans to the government of the Confederate States are exempted from [illegible] the interest thereon come tax not to apply to bonds or stocks exempted by law from taxation.

6. Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise, effects or property of any description, or money, gold or silver, stocks, credits or obligations of any kind, at any time between January 1, 1865, and January 1, 1866, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income. The profits to be ascertained by the difference between the price paid in Confederate Treasury notes including all costs and charges, and the price realized in the same currency. If the objects of the sale were purchased at any time since January 1, 1863, this additional tax to attach on the profits realized on the sale thereof in 1865.

7. Upon the amount of profits exceeding 25 per cent., made during the year 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance or other joint stock company, a tax of twenty-five per cent. This tax to apply to individuals or partnerships as well as to corporations—individuals and partnerships that have not been assessed, or have not paid for the year 1864 the tax of 25 per cent. imposed on the excess of profits over 25 per cent. for that year, to pay the same in 1865.

8. The property, income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges and charitable institutions, are exempted from taxation. Property within the lines of the enemy is exempted from taxation so long as it remains within such lines, but income derived therefrom is taxed as income under existing laws.

9. The following are exempted from taxation: Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; for each minor child one hundred dollars; for each son in the army or navy or who has died in the service, five hundred dollars. The property of every soldier, or of a soldier's widow, or orphan family of minors, to the value of one thousand dollars. Said exemptions not to apply where the property, exclusive of household furniture, exceeds one thousand dollars in value.

Household furniture where the value does not exceed $500 on the basis of the value of 1860, wearing apparel, goods manufactured by any person for the use and consumption of his family, including slaves, poultry, fruit, and the products of gardens where said poultry, fruit and products are raised for the family of the producer and not for sale; corn, bacon and other agricultural products which were produced in 1864 and necessary for the tax payer's family, including his slaves, during the present year and in his possession on the day of the approval of the act, are exempted from taxation.

10. Taxes on property for the year 1865 are to be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act and to be due and collected on the 1st of June next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The additional taxes on profits for 1865 to be assessed and collected according to the provisions of existing laws. All the taxes imposed by this act, as well as the taxes on incomes and profits and the specific taxes and taxes on sales of the existing laws, are to be paid in Confederate Treasury notes, or in certificates of indebtedness, provided that at least one half be paid in the notes.

11. Any tax payer [illegible] under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay his taxes in advance.

12. The provision of the act of the 17th Feb. 1864, which allowed the assessed tax on property employed in agriculture to be credited by the tax in kind is repealed; that where income from property was taxed the property itself should be exempted, is also repealed.

13. The Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of boards of police, county courts, or other county, district, or parish tribunals is authorized to suspend the collection of taxes in those districts where depredations have been committed by the enemy, in the cases of individuals whose resources have been so seriously damaged or destroyed as to render the payment of taxes impossible or oppressive.

To all the taxes above specified, an addition of one-eighth of the amount is made in each case—to be paid in Treasury notes and applied to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldier.

The taxes for 1865 may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

On all property (except foreign credits, coin, &c.,) 8 per cent. on the valuation of 1860. On coin and foreign credits, 20 per cent., and on bullion, plate, jewelry, &c., 10 per cent.

One-tenth of all the [illegible] by the present law of tax in kind.

On the income from property not employed in agriculture, the rates prescribed by the existing laws.

No abatement of the property tax in the case of agriculturists because of the tithe tax, and no abatement in the case of other property holders because of the income tax. Agriculturists pay no income tax.

The present taxes on incomes, salaries, &c., are continued.

Exemptions as specified above.

Five per cent. on all solvent credits, bonds and stocks, the bonds of States and the bonds, stocks and loans to the Confederate States to be taxed upon the interest as income and not upon principal.

Ten per cent. additional to income tax on profits made by dealing in property, money, bonds, stocks, &c., in 1865; or in 1864, which are not already paid.

Twenty-five per cent. on property exceeding 25 per cent. made in 1865 by banks, corporations, individuals or partnerships, &c., to be paid in like manner.

This tax to be collected also for 1864 of those who may not have paid the same.

An addition of one-eighth in every case, except that of tax-in-kind, to be applied to paying the soldiers.

The person who is liable for the taxes and responsible for their payment is the one who holds or owns the property on the day of the passage of the act.

Statuette of Gen. Lee.—We have been shown a photograph copy of a cast for a statuette of Gen. R. E. Lee, made in Berlin, Prussia, by our young friend and former townsman, Edward Valentine son of Mr. M. S. Valentine, of Richmond. The design of the work of art is for a statuette about three feet high. The young artist never saw Gen. Lee in his life, but modeled the cast entirely from photographs sent him from Richmond by his friends. From a glance at the photograph copy, we believe the work will be the most accurate and beautiful of any yet produced. Mr. Valentine has been in Europe some seven or eight years, studying with the most famous masters, and with free access to the finest galleries of art in the world. We are pleased to know that he is considered by those most competent to judge, one of the best artists of his age in Europe.—[Examiner.

An old lady while indulging a few evenings since in reminiscences of her girlhood when she had lots of beaux, exclaimed, "Why, the truth is that at one time I was so happy that I was fairly uncomfortable."

Old Time's Rumor bill must be heavy, if during these war times he insists upon having his customary hour glass.

COFFEE—A RHAPSODY.

Steepings brown of Mocha's grain,
Mingled with delicious cream,
And the sweets of Cuban cane,
Rise in aromatic steam—
Floating up
From my china coffee cup,
Like a fairy cloud ascending,
Curling graceful, here and there,
Curling, wavering, floating, blending,
Into viewless space, and sending
Dainty odors through the air.

And I sip and dream, and sing,
Thinking many a happy thing,
And I dream, and sing, and sip,
Making many a fancy trip
Far away, and far away
To islands where the spicy wind
Breathes fragrance o'er the tropic sea,
To pearl strewn shores of distant Ind,
To coasts of burning Araby,
To lands no touched by winter's ill,
Like fair Brazil,
Or Java's many clouded hill.

Let me dream, and sip, and sing,
Thinking many a happy thing;
Let me sing, and dream, and sip,
While the pleasant moments slip;
Let me sip, and sing, and dream,
While immortal blisses seem
Sweet the feeling o'er me stealing—
Lightly thrilling
Brain and heart;
Gently filling
Every part;
Let me drink, and let me dream,
Breathing aromatic steam
Ever floating slowly up,
From the china coffee cup,
Like a fairy cloud, and sending
Dainty odors everywhere,
Curling, wavering, floating, blending,
Softly with the viewless air.

AN ACT.

To diminish the number of exemptions and details.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the "Act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864, as exempts an overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation, upon which there were, at specified time, fifteen able bodied field hands between the ages [illegible] tions, is hereby repealed; and [illegible] on expiration of the time for which they received exemption, by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof; Provided, That exemptions of persons over forty-five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

Sec. 2 No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said Act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field; persons over the age of forty years, laborers employed in the Nitre and Mining Bureau, in localities where slave labor cannot, with safety, be employed, artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, employed by or [illegible] for the Confederate or State government, and shown, by proper testimony, to be such laborers, artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with this same exceptions; all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said Act, are hereby revoked.

Sec. 3. That all skilled artizans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the government of the Confederate States, are hereby exempt from the military service during the time they are so employed.

The Murder of Capt. Beall.—The Richmond Examiner, of the 4th March, says:

The murder, by hanging, of Captain John Y. Beall, under the sign [illegible] and by the authority of Lincoln, is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends.—The people have been disappointed so often in the retaliatory threats of the President, that they are resolved hereafter to take the matter into their own hands. Threats were made yesterday looking to the hanging, summarily, upon the first lamp post of any of the Yankee officers now on their parole, who might be found at large, and the information being conveyed to them, and kept very close within the security of the Libby. The good name and fame of Capt. Beall, thank God, is not in the keeping of the Northern Yankee. Here, where he was known, and in the county of Jefferson, which is bereft of one of her most heroic sons, his name will be revered as a martyr, who showed to his enemies in a foreign land how a gallant and intrepid Southern soldier could die for his country.

Frank Leslie's Comic Almanac says there will be six eclipses this year—two of the sun, two of the moon—one of Jeff and one of the rebellion.

Poor Morris, the sweetest of ballad makers never tuned his lyre to a finer strain than is breathed through every line of the following sentimental ode to Spring:

The winds of March are humming
Their parting song, their parting song,
The Summer clouds are coming,
And days grow long, and days grow long.
I watch, but not in gladness,
Our garden tree, our garden tree.
It buds, in sober sadness,
Too soon for me, too soon for me.
My second winter's over,
Alas! and I, alas! and I,
Have no accepted lover,
Don't ask me why, don't ask me why.

His flowers my bosom shaded,
One sunny day, one sunny day,
The next, they fled and faded,
Beau and bouquet, beau and bouquet.
In vain, at balls and parties,
I've thrown my net, I've thrown my net,
This waltzing, watching heart is
Unchosen yet, unchosen yet.
My second winter's over,
Alas! and I, alas! and I,
Have no accepted lover,
Don't ask me why, don't ask me why.

They tell me there's no hurry
For Hymen's ring, for Hymen's ring,
And I'm too young to marry,
'Tis no such thing, 'tis no such thing.
The next spring tide will dash on
My eighteenth year, my eighteenth year,
It puts me in a passion,
Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear, oh dear!
My second winter's over,
Alas! and I, alas! and I,
Have no accepted lover,
Don't ask me why, don't ask me why.

A Remedy for Extortion—The French System.

The daily increasing price of food and other articles essential to subsistence, admonishes us that, unless a remedy can be applied, evils of fearful magnitude will arise. People must live, and things are fast approximating that point where none but the very wealthy, the speculator and extortioner can get bread. The poorer classes—the families of soldiers in the field, of mechanics in the employ of government, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, are even now being reduced to painful straits for subsistence.—Something should be done, and that promptly to check this evil.

The French Government, under a similarly embarrassing state of affairs, resorted to an expedient, which nothing but the [illegible] was one which affected prejudicially only those whose wealth enabled them to buy up market supplies, either for their own luxurious living or for purposes of speculation. If it operated harshly, it was but a comparatively small portion of the community that it injured. Under this law the convention, through its agents, undertook to control provision supplies, and issue them out to citizens commensurate with their necessities. Heads of families were required to register the number of their families and to procure tickets entitling them to purchase a given amount of provisions, regulated by the number to be fed. All fared alike and paid alike.—The rich could command no more for his wealth than the poor for his pittance.—Speculation and extortion were checked, for these supplies were seized, or impressed, by authority of the convention, and were paid for at a uniform price, fixed by that body, in government currency.—Any attempt to conceal them, or to withhold them from market, was severely punished.

This measure, arbitrary as it was, and justifiable only as one of extreme necessity, subserved, we believe, the purpose for which it was intended. It brought down the price of prime necessity, enabled all to live, allayed discontent among the multitude, and restrained heartless extortion. Whether it would operate favorably or prejudicially, as applied to our own affairs, we cannot say. Perhaps it might furnish a hint upon which to base some plan of remedy for the dangers which threaten to result from the enormously increasing price of every thing essential to the maintenance of life. We give the historical precedent for what it is worth—neither approving nor disapproving, but simply desiring that some thing should be done in relief of the suffering poor of the country.—*Journal and Messenger.*

When Gen. Rush was a young man, he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologized for detaining them, by saying he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders.

"Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled."

"Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It is too smooth for me."

"Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?"

"I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil after him."